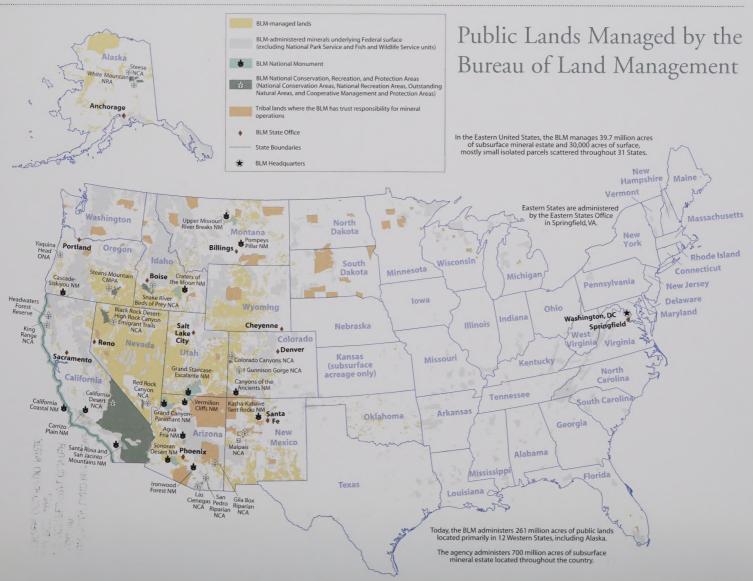


Management

U.S. Department of the Interior BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Public Rewards from Public Lands

HD 243 .C6 P825 2003 2003 Colorado



THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT might best be described as a small agency with a big mission: To sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

We are responsible for 261 million acres of public land—nearly one-eighth of all land in the United States—and 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate nationwide.

These lands contribute to the quality of life of the American people—and to our national interests—in many different ways. Encompassing some of the most spectacular landscapes on the continent, the public lands offer boundless opportunities for recreation and adventure. BLM-managed lands also support such activities as livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy development, and mineral production, all of which are vital to the health of local economies and to our national economy.

While managing these lands for the public benefit today, we fulfill our

obligations to future generations by conserving the land and the natural resources found there. Conservation means protecting the quality of the air and water, the health of natural ecosystems, and the habitat of plants and animals, as well as preserving cultural and heritage resources that are also part of America's public lands legacy.

As President Bush has said: "...Our duty is to use the land well, and sometimes, not to use it at all. This is our responsibility as citizens; but, more than that, it is our calling as stewards of the Earth."

Providing balanced stewardship of our natural resources is more challenging today than ever before. Over the past century, the population of the West has grown from about 4.3 million to 63 million people. Today, 22 million people live within 25 miles of the public lands. This phenomenal population growth and more intense urbanization have broad impacts on the resources we manage.

As a result, the BLM's mission grows more complex each day. We cannot fulfill that mission alone, nor should we even attempt to do so. Good stewardship of the public lands will not be found in bigger government, but in broader public participation in this land-management process.

In publishing the 2003 edition of *Public Rewards from Public Lands*, we wish to acknowledge the support that the Bureau of Land Management receives from thousands of its partners—States, tribes, counties, local communities, organizations, and individual citizens. In addition, the BLM benefits from the dedicated service of more than 17,000 volunteers each year. Our many supporters and citizen stewards contribute immeasurably to the success of our mission, and we are indebted to them.

We are pleased to dedicate this edition of *Public Rewards from Public Lands* to all who help us carry out the stewardship of America's public lands.

Kathleen Clarke

Kathleen Clarke Director

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LIERARY

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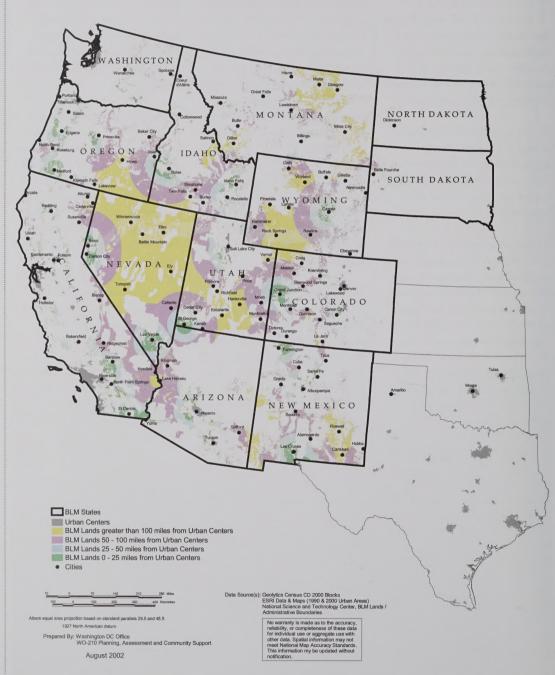
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Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003 COLORADC

BLM Proximity to Urban Centers

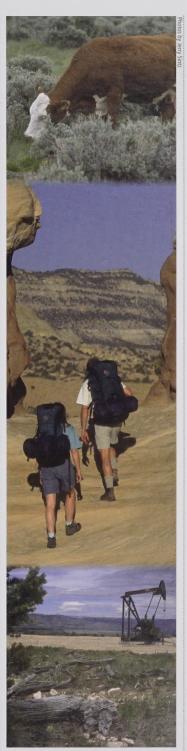


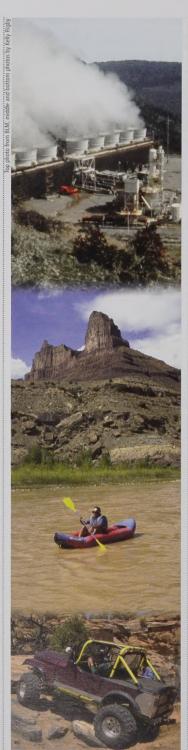
National Figures, Fiscal Year 2002

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands a	and Minerals
Grazing Fees	\$12,788,353
Recreation and Use Fees	\$9,499,776
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$9,240,121
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$27,447,919
Sale of Land and Materials	\$98,636,919
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$2,713,213
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$14,646,520
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$179,918
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$19,404,900
Helium Operations	\$21,138,855
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses ¹	\$1,399,312,095
TOTAL	\$1,615,008,589
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$209,281,876
Grazing Fees ²	\$53,926
Proceeds of Sales ²	\$13,885,700
Timber Receipts	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Public Domain ²	\$2,962
O&C Grant Lands	\$108,731,945
CBWR Grant Lands	\$948,323
National Grasslands	\$562,180
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$691,253,752
TOTAL	\$1,024,720,664
BLM Investment in the States	
Management of Land and Resources	\$674,615,000
Land Acquisition	\$44,566,000
Range Improvements	\$9,400,000
Construction and Access	\$11,676,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$100,869,000
Helium Operations	\$7,123,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$2,049,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$107,643,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$138,838,000
TOTAL	£1 00C 770 000

Actual Rical year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system. Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMIS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 where MMS without from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interier's access to the Interier beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Interier until March 22, 2002. Work on MRI development could not continue without interier access. One MRI is completed, causal fiscal year 2002 data will become available. The allocation of receipts by revenue type and commodify for Federal onshore and American Indian lands have necessarily been estimated by MMS analysts in conjunction with a senior Department analyst. These sets and commodify the Federal onshore actions during fiscal year 2000 and the incommodification of the Carlo for the first of the ST 1998 through fiscal year 2000 and produced historical data from the fiscal year 1998 through fiscal year 2000 period, when call and gas prices approached historic norms.

² Due to a change in procedures, only the payment for the 12th month was made to the States in fiscal year 2002. Previously, the payments for the first 11 months of the fiscal year (October through August) were made in September of the same fiscal year and the payment for the 12th month was made in late October or early November of the next fiscal year. This procedure was changed in fiscal year 2002, for which chared the decrease in the amount of the payments. Therefore, the only payment that was made in fiscal year 2002 was the payment for the 12th month of fiscal year 2001, which caused the decrease in the amount of the payments.





National Commercial Use Activi	ity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002
Grazing Permits	18,186 permits and leases,
and Leases	12,707,702 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	325,284 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas	3,222 new holes started,
Leasing	11,413,544 acres in producing status,
	61,424 wells capable of production
Helium Activity	10 active helium storage contracts,
	31.58 billion cubic feet stored,
	54 independent producers
Geothermal	57 producing leases,
Production	5,720 gigawatt hours of energy
Coal Production'	127 producing leases,
	393,505,951 tons produced
Mineral Materials	4,433 permits issued,
(Salables)	13,783,154 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy	453,775 acres under lease,
Leasables ¹	13,484,632 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity	326 notices reviewed,
(Locatables)	134 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	3.146 granted

¹ Denotes fixed year 2001 Figures. Actual fixed year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minesials Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in Choche 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal Delirit Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Interior access t

Estimated National Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Visitor Days	
Boating—motorized	2,353,777
Boating—row, float, or paddle	1,894,871
Camping and picnicking	29,969,301
Driving for pleasure	3,302,988
Fishing	1,928,941
Hunting	5,210,478
Interpretation, education, and viewing public land resources	4,978,896
Nonmotorized travel	5,762,188
Off-highway vehicle travel	5,598,884
Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	192,154
Specialized motor sports, events, and activities	118,955
Specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	4,942,818
Swimming and other water activities	1,131,712
Winter/nonmotorized activities	418,551
TOTAL	67,804,514

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

100 projects \$8,652,871 collected

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ENTEREISTERS INVALER	1867 (0) 5X(C) 7311 (0) 8F	11100000000000101010000000000000000000	ELS GALLEY C	751 88PA 111 PA

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted ¹
Wild horses	34,496	10,822	5,987
Wild burros	4,319	1,207	1,759

Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range. In addition, beginning in 1999, adoptions are being reported by administrative offices, i.e., adoptions conducted in the national centers in Palomino Valley, Nevada, and Elim Creek, Nebraska, are now reported under the National Program Office.

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM) BLM's National Landscape Conservation System 71.100 acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona 807,241 acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona 129,022 acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona 486,603 acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona 280,324 acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona 883 acres in the California Coastal National Monument 204,107 acres in Carrizo Plains National Monument in California 86,400 acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California 163,852 acres in Canyons of the Ancients in Colorado 273,847 acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho 51 acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana 374,976 acres in Upper Missouri National Monument in Montana 4,148 acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico 52,947 acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon 1.870,800 acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (15,352,829 acres in 15 areas)

1,194,923	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska - includes Birch Creek
	Wild and Scenic River
998,772	acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
22,047	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
41,960	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
56,400	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080 1	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
57,288	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,182	acres in Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
57,725	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,873 2	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
797,039	acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National
	Conservation Area in Nevada and California
196,890	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
226,000	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
425,550	acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregor
100	acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon
Other	National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM

7,400 acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California

16,328,282 acres in 601 Wilderness Study Areas under interim management

1,005,652 acres managed 6,255,212 acres in 147 Wilderness Areas

231 miles of the Pacific Crest)

land base)

2,061 miles of 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states -3,650 miles of 9 National Historic Trails (855 miles of the national system) (Iditarod, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro) Subtotal: 828 units/areas/landscapes in over 43 million acres (17 percent of the BLM's

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (continued on page 6)

Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark,

640 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails (409 miles of the Continental Divide and



Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (continued from page 5)

Additional Ad	ministrative and Congressional Designations
37,579	acres in the Lake Todatonten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska
13,989,373	acres in 852 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
417,429	acres in 45 National Natural Landmarks
347,214	acres in 152 Research Natural Areas
187	miles of the Willamette American Heritage River in Oregon
2,972 3	miles of 55 National Back Country Byways in 11 BLM western states
425	miles of 28 National Recreation Trails
355	Special Recreation Management Areas
255	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 3,610
	contributing properties
22	cultural sites as National Historic Landmarks
5	World Heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
3	Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert
2 4	Globally Important Bird Areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian NCA,
	Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,732,585	acres in 208 Herd Management Areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
897	recorded caves and cave resource systems
300	watchable wildlife viewing sites

California Desert National Conservation Area - BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an "uncertain ownership" category.

⁴ The acreage for Globally Important Bird Areas is contained within a National Conservation Area and Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.



² Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area - totals do not include 9,974 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the NC.

³ The milage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, trailing 2,492 miles on public lands, which have been recognized by State or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

The National Fire Plan

YOU READ ABOUT IT in the papers. You see it on television. Homes and neighborhoods destroyed. Firefighters at risk. It seems that wildfires have become part of our lives these days and they get worse every summer.

Every year, weather and fuel specialists predict the potential for wildland fire across the United States based on weather patterns and drought. But one thing they can't predict is lightning. And lightning usually means the difference between a normal fire season and a severe one.

Back in the fall of 2000, with the promise of rain, snow, and cooler temperatures in October, many people hoped they had seen the worst of the wildland fires. They hoped never to have to relive an extreme season like the one they had just experienced, in which thousands of people were threatened by wildfire, hundreds of homes were destroyed, and more than 8 million acres of forest and rangelands were blackened. Yet the 2001 season turned into almost a repeat of what happened the year before, although the intensity was short-lived, lasting only about a month.

Then came the 2002 season, and it seemed to many that 2000 was happening all over again. Thousands of evacuations were ordered, and a record number of structures were

destroyed—more than 2,600—even though the number of acres of land that burned didn't quite reach the 2000 total. In short, in 2002, more communities were affected by wildfires than ever before.

Solid steps have been taken to prevent catastrophic wildland fire seasons. A National Fire Plan was created to enhance the nation's response to wildland fire, reduce the threat of fire to communities and natural resources, and restore and rehabilitate lands damaged by fire. Most importantly, the plan increases the safety of the public and fire-fighters affected by the recurring intense and erratic fires.

Wildland fire is part of nature's process. It has a place and a purpose in maintaining ecosystem health. For decades, fires have been suppressed, allowing fuels to accumulate and resource health to suffer. The National Fire Plan recognizes that wildlands did not get in this condition-where fires become large and threateningovernight, and that it will take many years to correct the problem. The plan emphasizes the importance of eliminating fuels before fires start, rather than relying on suppression efforts alone. Accomplishing that task is a long-term commitment. But by carefully returning public land to a more natural state through rigorous hazardous fuel treatment, including fires that are





planned and managed, several goals are accomplished simultaneously: we protect communities, we restore resource health, and we increase public and firefighter safety.

Key Points and Accomplishments

Since the implementation of the National Fire Plan began, there have been a number of significant accomplishments pertaining to each of the five key points in the plan.

Firefighting

- Preparedness. The National Fire Plan provided funding needed by firefighting agencies to respond to fires at the most efficient and safe level while achieving management objectives and minimizing the cost of suppression and resource damage. The plan included a workforce development strategy that enabled agencies to hire almost 5,500 additional firefighters. Under this strategy, additional seasonal firefighters were hired and new permanent fire management and related natural resource positions were filled. The strategy also involved converting some temporary employee appointments to permanent jobs.
- Fire Facilities Maintenance and Construction. Adequate fire facilities are critical to efficient and safe fire operations. Funding has been provided for maintenance and capital improvement on wildland fire facilities such as air tanker bases (tankers are critical to initial

- attack), crew facilities, engine houses, and helitack bases to address and eliminate critical health and safety problems. In all, about \$38 million was spent in 2001 to improve or maintain 144 facilities, including air tanker bases in Montana, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona.
- *Equipment*. With funding provided through the National Fire Plan, additional equipment has been purchased, including 406 wildland firefighting engines, 56 bulldozers, 14 tractor plows, and 24 water/foam tenders. An additional 31 helicopter contracts have also been issued.
- · Fire Science Research and Technology Development. Since 1998, the Joint Fire Science Program has been using state-ofthe-art approaches in fuels inventory and mapping, evaluation of fuels treatments, scheduling of fuels treatments, and monitoring of treatment effects and effectiveness. The Fire Plan has doubled funding to \$16 million for the program, helping to fund nearly two dozen research projects in 2001 and 60 research projects in 2002. The projects focused on gathering information and developing tools to help firefighters better prepare for wildfires and allocate firefighting resources. This research includes identifying smoke transport patterns, predicting fire weather conditions, and improving fire risk assessments. All of this work helps firefighters

make critical safety decisions; guide deployment of firefighting forces to increase efficiency; and reduce damages to resources and property, as well as injuries to firefighters.

Rehabilitation and Restoration

Short-term rehabilitation projects help prevent further damage to ecosystems and communities as a result of fire. Long-term restoration projects help improve land unlikely to recover naturally from fire, prevent invasions of noxious weeds and exotic species, and reduce disease and bug infestations. The National Fire Plan funding so far has allowed agencies to increase their rehabilitation and restoration work and they have planned or implemented 549 projects in 19 States.

Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Congress provided nearly \$800 million in the last 2 years for fuel management and reduction to address dense forest vegetation resulting from decades of wildfire suppression and fire exclusion on Federal land. Activities have been focused on wildland-urban interface areas to reduce the risks of fire to people and property. These projects help support local communities by using local contractors and assistance. In 2001, fuel treatments were completed on more than 2 million acres of Federal land, including 611,550 acres in the wildland-urban interface.

Community Assistance

• Rural, Volunteer, and State Fire Assistance. Safe and effective fire

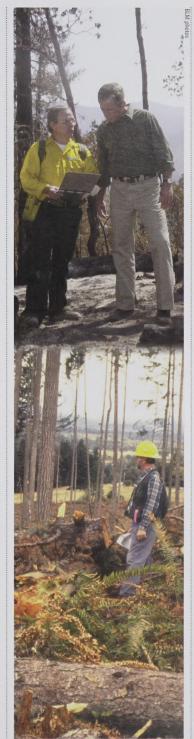
suppression in the wildland-urban interface requires close coordination among rural, local, State, tribal, and Federal firefighting agencies. The National Fire Plan so far has provided \$20 million for a new Department of the Interior rural fire assistance program. This funding helps enhance the fire protection capabilities of rural fire departments through training, equipment purchases, and prevention work on a cost-shared basis.

Education is a critical element of the National Fire Plan. We need to help the public understand

· Fire Prevention and Education.

to help the public understand wildland fire and the challenges it presents where wildlands intermingle with urban and suburban land. Firewise, a program with an online Web site, publications, videos, and training events, provides educational programs and materials to help people create wildland-fire-resistant homes and communities. In 2001, through the National Fire Plan, \$5 million went toward developing and delivering a series of national Firewise workshops.

• Communities at Risk. Congress has directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to work with individual States and tribes to develop a list of communities in the wildland-urban interface at high risk from wildfire. Based on this list, 1,776 communities in the vicinity of Interior or Forest Service land were scheduled to receive hazardous fuel treatments.





Additional communities, which were not near Federal land, had projects funded through Forest Service State Fire Assistance, Volunteer Fire Assistance, and Economic Action funds.

Accountability

Accountability is a cornerstone of the National Fire Plan. Indeed, the success of the plan depends upon constant review of the steps taken to implement the plan. Toward this end, in early 2002, the Interagency Wildland Fire Leadership Council was established to provide oversight and coordinate the efforts of Federal and State agencies. Additional opportunities to improve coordination and integration have also been explored with oversight and external organizations including the General Accounting Office, both Departments' Offices of the Inspector General, Office of Management and Budget, National Academy of Public Administration, National Association of Counties, National Association of State Foresters, and Western Governors' Association.

Other Partnerships and Initiatives

The National Fire Plan is, in essence, a long-term commitment founded on interagency and intergovernmental partnerships and cooperation. The plan is complex and requires close coordination among Federal, State, tribal, and local governments to implement the blueprints they've designed to help reduce the hazards of catastrophic

fire and increase the benefits of natural fire. Numerous partnerships and initiatives have evolved from the National Fire Plan.

The 10-Year Strategy

In August 2001, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior joined the Western Governors' Association, National Association of State Foresters, National Association of Counties, and Intertribal Timber Council in endorsing "A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildland Fire Risks to Communities and the Environment: A 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy."

The strategy outlines a comprehensive approach to managing wildland fire, hazardous fuel, and ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation on Federal and adjacent State, tribe, and private forest and rangeland across the United States. The strategy emphasizes measures to reduce the risk to communities and the environment and provides a framework for collaboration to accomplish this.

The implementation plan for this strategy was finalized and signed on May 23, 2002. The implementation plan outlines the goals and actions necessary to accomplish the strategy and emphasizes local decisions for local problems; collaborative decisionmaking; and the commitment of many industry, environmental, and governmental groups. In essence, the strategy and plan provide a long-term map and directions for implementing the National Fire Plan.

Performance Measures

Interior agencies and the Forest Service are cooperatively developing performance measures for their wildland fire management programs. This common set of performance measures will be used by the agencies to provide nationally consistent, standardized direction for implementing the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, National Fire Plan, 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy, and 10-Year Implementation Plan.

As directed by Congress, the Departments are working with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, tribes, and other interested parties to develop these performance measures. Performance outcomes and associated workload measures will be developed for the following four areas of wildland fire management: improving prevention and suppression, reducing hazardous fuels, restoring fire-adapted ecosystems, and assisting communities.

Healthy Forests: An Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and Stronger Communities

Under President Bush's Healthy
Forests Initiative, Interior Secretary
Gale Norton, Agriculture Secretary
Ann Veneman, and Council on
Environmental Quality Chairman
James Connaughton have been
directed to improve regulatory
processes to ensure more timely
decisions, greater efficiency, and
better results in reducing the risk of

catastrophic wildfires by restoring forest health. Actions include:

- Improving procedures for developing and implementing fuels treatment and forest restoration projects in priority forests and rangelands, in collaboration with local governments.
- Reducing the number of overlapping environmental reviews by combining project analyses and establishing a process for concurrent project clearance by Federal agencies.
- Developing guidance for weighing the short-term risks against the long-term benefits of fuels treatment and restoration projects.
- Developing guidance to ensure consistent National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures for fuels treatment activities and restoration activities, including development of a model environmental assessment for these types of projects.

By allowing the use of byproducts from forest health and restoration activities and hazardous fuel reduction treatments for commercial opportunities, these activities also support the President's National Energy Policy. The byproducts could be used for engineered wood products, energy production, biofuels, or other specialty wood products.





Ultimately, the President's Healthy Forests Initiative will implement core components of the 10-Year Implementation Plan, thus enhancing and facilitating the work and collaboration agreed to in that document.

EDERAL AGENCIES and their partners have come a long way since the inception of the National Fire Plan. Thousands more firefighters have been hired, equipment has been purchased, rehabilitation and restoration projects have begun, hazardous fuels have been reduced near communities, and hundreds of communities have been reached through ongoing education efforts.

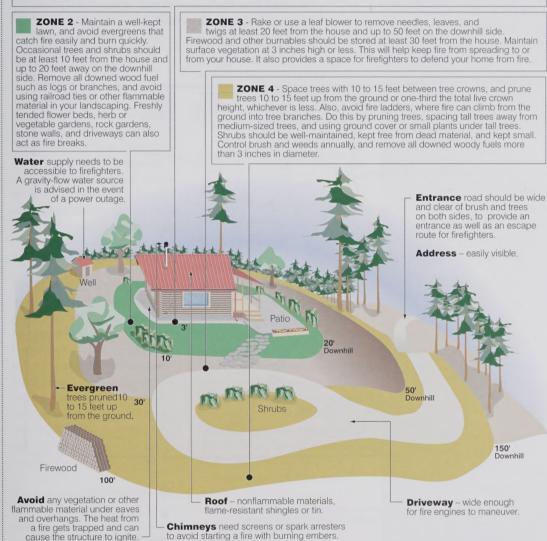
Though we continue to hope for no more repeats of the recent severe fire seasons, we must be realistic: it will take time to restore forests and rangeland to their natural state where fire benefited the habitat. And it will take time to reduce hazardous fuel to protect the thousands of communities located near wildlands.

However, time is not the only factor that will ensure the success of the National Fire Plan. Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies must continue to work closely with communities and other partners to reach decisions that benefit all who use, appreciate, or live near wildlands.



Landscaping for woodland homes

ZONE 1 - This area, closest to the house, is the most critical for fire protection. Have nothing flammable, including tall grass, evergreen trees, and shrubs, next to the house. Also, avoid trees that overhang the house or deck as well as leaves, brush, firewood piles, bark, mulch, and other burnables. Clean gutters, roof, and deck of flammable debris. This area does not have to be barren. Maintain a well-kept lawn, or use crushed brick or river stone gravel instead of mulch. Use raised beds, large decorative rocks, stone walkways, patios, or other features to create visual interest while maintaining a fuel break for forest fire safety.



Source: Keep Montana Green Association

KEN BARNEDT/Missoulian

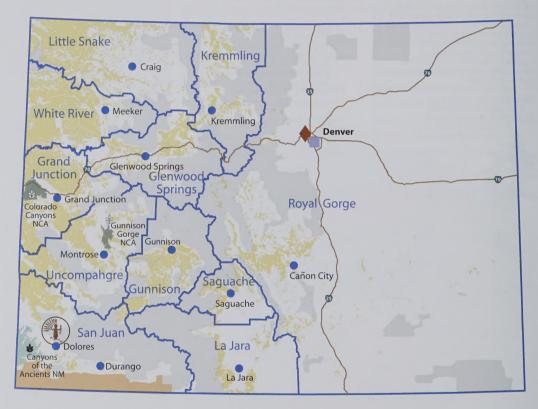
COLORADO

Colorado State Office 2850 Youngfield Street Lakewood, CO 80215 303-239-3600 www.co.blm.gov 8.4 million acres of surface land

27.1 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land

800,000 acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

5.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)



BLM-managed lands

BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)

BLM National Monument

BLM National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (National Conservation Areas, National Recreation Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, and Cooperative Management and Protection Areas)

Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

BLM State Office
BLM Field Offices
BLM Field Office Boundaries
Major Highways

Anasazi Heritage Center

Public Rewards from Public Lands: Colorado

RAVEL TO THE TOP of Pikes Peak, and it's easy to see why Colorado inspired the words to "America the Beautiful."

Colorado has more than 8 million acres of public lands, ranging in elevation from 4,000 to 14,000 feet. These lands, which are managed by the Bureau of Land Management, are mostly in the western portion of the State. They include dazzling landscapes—colorful canyons, broad mesas, and majestic mountain ranges.

Multiple Use

The BLM lands are often thought of as "America's backyard," and the public lands in Colorado are certainly no exception. Here, people rely on the public lands for recreation, for cultural or historical tourism, and for traditional uses like grazing and mining. Coloradans are looking more and more to the public lands—whether it's for the peace and solitude of a historic trail or for the benefits of energy development.

The public lands have something to offer everyone. The BLM in Colorado seeks to conserve and protect the public lands and their resources, while also allowing them to be used for many activities.

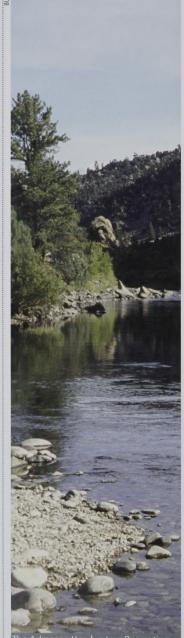
Recreation

The BLM lands offer first-class recreational opportunities ranging from hunting to hiking, mountain biking, off-highway-vehicle use, camping, backpacking, fishing, nature study, photography, and camping.

Public lands in the Red Hill area near Glenwood Springs provide an important "close to town" recreation area for residents of the Roaring Fork Valley. The demands to preserve Red Hill's unique recreational and aesthetic values, as well as to address the associated impacts from recreational use, have accelerated as the region prospers and grows. In response to these demands, a group of concerned users and neighbors formed the Red Hill Council. The Council includes many collaborating partners: interested citizens, local businesses, adjacent landowners, the town of Carbondale, Garfield County, Aspen Glen development, Western Slope Consulting, and the BLM. The Council's objective is to develop recommendations that will protect public lands managed by the BLM and minimize conflicts while continuing to provide for recreational use.

The Alpine Loop Back Country Byway, managed by the Gunnison





Area is one of the premier recreation

Field Office, offers spectacular opportunities for recreation. The BLM has formed the Alpine Triangle Recreation Management Area to serve the three gateway communities that are adjacent to the public lands. Lake City, Silverton, and Ouray now depend on tourism and recreation trade for revenue, which is a departure from their traditional revenue source of mining. To help sustain the economic health of each of these towns, the BLM formed a partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Colorado Department of Transportation, county governments, historical societies, and chambers of commerce. Promoting communication among the communities and providing mutual support enables the partners to market the area as a premier destination for visitors. Local businesses that provide amenities such as food, lodging, and recreation supplies continue to benefit from this successful collaboration.

Energy

One of the BLM's responsibilities as a land manager is to implement the President's National Energy Policy to reduce America's dependence on foreign energy supplies. As a manager of vast energy and mineral resources, the BLM plays a natural and key role in ensuring that Colorado and this country have enough energy resources.

In Colorado, the BLM manages energy development for all Federal agencies. Therefore, we work to ensure that the lands are protected and that the proceeds provide the State of Colorado with resources for roads, schools, and other government-funded projects. Part of the BLM's mission is to identify public lands that are available for the development of energy resources. The BLM also identifies when restrictions to energy development activities are necessary to protect other resource values such as water quality, wildlife habitat, and threatened or endangered species habitat.

Resource Protection

Although the BLM manages the public lands for multiple uses, conserving and protecting Colorado's natural resources for present and future generations is an important part of our role as land managers. Some of the most breathtaking landscapes in the U.S., including national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness study areas, and cultural and historical sites, are managed by the BLM in Colorado. Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area, and the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area were designated within BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

Planning and community support are a critical part of how the BLM manages the public lands in Colorado—now and in the future. For example, the Anasazi Historical Society supports the Anasazi Heritage Center collections and exhibits program, primarily sponsoring internships and temporary exhibits related to the Chappell collection.

The collection is owned by the heritage center and is stored there through a 50-year loan agreement. Additionally, the Save America's Treasures Project, cosponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, is supporting a 3-year Anasazi Heritage Center project to retrieve and preserve collections from public lands now stored in facilities without climate control or access.

Public Participation

The BLM in Colorado knows that by working with local communities, we can get citizens involved in managing their public lands and they can help us make very important decisions.

Public discussions regarding the protection of Colorado's public lands date back to 1894 when the Salt Lake Times ran a story detailing the interest in protecting the region that is currently the Canvons of the Ancients National Monument, Public discussions are still important to the BLM in Colorado—so that we can better develop a shared vision that supports the public lands. The BLM is involving the public-both locally and nationally-in decisions we make regarding the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Our goal is to prepare a management plan in close consultation with appropriate Federal, State, tribal, county, and local agencies. We also plan to manage the monument in concert with local citizens and volunteers, building a tradition of local stewardship.

In keeping with Interior Secretary Gale Norton's four Cs—consultation, cooperation, and communication, all in the service of conservation we can continue to work towards effectively managing the public lands.

Wild Horses

The BLM is responsible for the protection and preservation of wild horses and burros that roam on public lands. In Colorado, you can find colorful bands of wild horses scattered throughout four uniquely beautiful herd management areas: Piceance-East Douglas Creek, west of Meeker; Little Book Cliffs, northeast of Grand Junction; Sandwash Basin in the northwestern part of the State; and Spring Creek Basin, southwest of Montrose. These areas present opportunities for viewing wild horse herds and their habitats.

Due to Federal protection and the lack of natural predators, wild horse and burro herd sizes often expand beyond the capability of the range to support them. It is often necessary to gather the excess animals and make them available for adoption. Through a cooperative agreement with the Colorado Department of Corrections, the Colorado Wild Horse Inmate Program was begun in 1986. This partnership brings together a surplus of wild horses and a workforce of prison inmates who halter and saddle train the horses, making it easier for the public to adopt them. More than 5,000 horses have been trained and adopted as a result of the program.



routes to historic mining towns in

Fire

The BLM in Colorado has weathered some steep—and tragic—challenges in fighting wildfires in the last several years. The record drought wreaked havoc on our State and others. But the challenges of fighting fires are getting tougher all the time as more people move into or next to wildlands. Ensuring public and firefighter safety and protecting property and natural resources remain BLM's priorities.

The BLM supports the National Fire Plan and implements it by working with State and local governments and neighborhood communities to provide education and fire management assistance. In Colorado, the BLM provides funds, training, support, and other assistance to American Red Cross (ARC) volunteers who work with the Colorado State Forest Service in western Colorado to promote community wildfire preparedness. In a pilot program, ARC volunteers were trained in the basics of Firewise landscaping and construction, as well as in community-based fire education methods. They work with neighborhood leadership, the local community, and rural fire departments to organize community education meetings where agency specialists teach fire behavior and fire ecology. The pilot program has been very successful in Colorado, and ARC is considering expanding to other States.

In 2001, the BLM in Colorado provided about a half million dollars

in assistance to more than a hundred fire departments within 38 Colorado counties. The BLM also provided support through grants to assist nearly two dozen Colorado counties in developing County Fire Management Plans. Moffat County and the Little Snake Field Office in Craig have teamed up to collaboratively prepare fire management plans that lay the groundwork for seamless fire and fuels management operations.

Customer Service

To improve service to the public and to help meet the demands of managing the public lands, the BLM has developed partnerships to promote better ways of doing business. For example, the BLM in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Region of the U.S. Forest Service have developed a joint strategy referred to as Service First. This ongoing strategy allows the agencies to provide convenient, one-stop shopping for their customers and to reduce costs by sharing resources and reengineering public land management practices to make them more cost-effective. Implementing these "best practices" has resulted in improved customer service and better land management.

The BLM and National Park Service have combined funding, staff, and technical resources to provide more "seamless" management of the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area and the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park. The agencies have developed joint visitor services materials, shared law enforcement and field

BLM Colorado continues its efforts to keep the public lands free of illegal drugs. Throughout the State, the BLM has agreements with Colorado County Sheriffs and the Colorado National Guard to locate and eradicate illegal drugs on public lands.

All of these arrangements have resulted in more effective on-the-ground

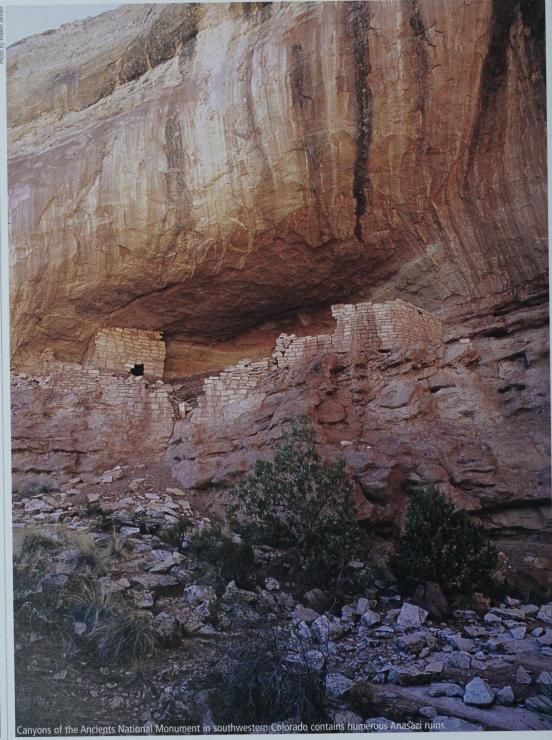
management, improved visitor services and information, permit compliance, and resource protection.

SO COME ENJOY our colorful, spacious skies. Gaze upon our purple mountain majesties, our amber waves of grain. With so much beautiful scenery and so much to offer, Colorado will inspire people for generations to come.



Many off-highway vehicle enthusiasts visit the North Sand Hills Special Recreation Management Area.

Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003 COLORADC



Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003 COLORADO

COLORADO, Fiscal Year 2002

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Land	ds and Minerals
Grazing Fees	\$614,167
Recreation and Use Fees	\$379,764
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$439,024
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,285,471
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,026,481
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$156,238
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$465,375
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses ¹	\$104,098,389
TOTAL	\$109,464,909
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$14,530,051
Grazing Fees ²	\$5,100
Proceeds of Sales ²	\$2,908
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain ²	\$57
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$43,921,607
TOTAL	\$58,459,723
BLM Investment in Colorado	
Management of Land and Resources	\$86,529,000
Land Acquisition	\$4,500,000
Range Improvements	\$416,000
Construction and Access	\$212,000
Central Hazardous Materials	\$157,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$7,036,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$8,667,000
TOTAL	\$107,517,000

Actual Siscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues Information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMRI). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (APS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from APS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial System was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Interior access 1000 from the Court of the Court of

²Due to a change in procedures, only the payment for the 12th month was made to the States in fiscal year 2002. Previously, the payments for the first 11 months of the fiscal year (October through August) were made in September of the same fiscal year and the payment for the 12th month was made in late October or early November of the next fiscal year. This procedure was changed in fiscal year 2002, for which there will be only no payment. Therefore, the only payment that was made in fiscal year 2002 was the payment for the 12th month of fiscal year 2001, which caused the decrease in the amount of the payments.



colorado public lands provide lorage and habitat for domestic livestock.



Commercial Use Activity in Colorado on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Grazing Permits and Leases Timber Volume Sold 1,934 hundred cubic feet

Oil and Gas

Leasing

Coal Production¹ 27 producing leases, 22,834,913 tons produced

Mineral Materials (Salables)

Nonenergy 21,762 acres under lease, Leasables1 305,150 tons produced

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)

Rights-of-Way 175 granted

Denotes fiscal year 2001 figures. Actual fiscal year 2002 figures would normally be derived from an automated statistical system, Mineral Revenues information (MRI), operated by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The MRI that operated under the former Auditing and Financial System (AFS) was terminated in October 2001 when MMS switched from AFS to a new financial system. Development of MRI under the new financial system was delayed when a Federal District Court Order terminated the Department of the Interior's access to the Internet beginning December 6, 2001. MMS was not authorized to resume connection to the Internet until March 22, 2002. Work on

Estimated Recreation Use in Colorado on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002

Visitor Days	
Boating—motorized	3,982
Boating—row, float, or paddle	91,922
Camping and picnicking	956,287
Driving for pleasure	243,982
Fishing	75,870
Hunting	533,151
Interpretation, education, and viewing public land resources	361,942
Nonmotorized travel	550,859
Off-highway vehicle travel	400,637
Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	11,758
Specialized motor sports, events, and activities	82
Specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	246,326
Swimming and other water activities	8,959
Winter/nonmotorized activities	11,371
TOTAL	3,497,128

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

3 projects 1. Anasazi Heritage Center

2. Gunnison River Gorge (2)1

3. Upper Colorado (2)

1 Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above indicate the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two se

Public Land Treasures in Colora	do under BLM Stewardship as of
September 30, 2002	
National Monuments	1 manument (162 952 acros)

700
5,788 acres inventoried
,482 properties recorded)
areas (139,524 acres)
5 WSAs (623,021 acres)
areas (179,907 acres)

Areas of Critical Environmental 66 ACECs (621,589 acres)
Concern (ACECs)

National Natural Landmarks 2 areas (1,036 BLM acres)
Research Natural Areas (RNAs) 3 RNAs (477 acres)

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Colorado, Fiscal Year 2002

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted ¹
Wild horses	840	373	311
Wild burros	0	0	54

Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range.



Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2002, which runs from October 1, 2001, to September 30, 2002.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals: This section identifies fiscal year 2002 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

Grazing Fees: This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under

Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation fees collected Recreation and Use Fees: These funds are derived from recreation less collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits, and from selling Federal passports. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites, where the fees were generated. The fund and evident under two separate authorities, the land and Water Conservation from (IUVCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The UVCF funds are subject to any permitten of the proportion of the service and the 1996 Deportations Act charge and the 1996 Deportations Act charge and the 1996 Deportations Act charge and the 1996 Appropriations Act charge and the 1996 Appropriations Act charge are permanent.

FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent: The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

Miscellaneous Receipts: These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfetted money, property, cost recoverables, and road maintenance, as well as interest charged by BLM. Also included are with lones and burno adoption fees. Receipts collected by the National included are with norse and burro adoption rees, Receipts collected by the National Business Center, Office of Fire and Aviation, National Information Resources Management Center, National Science and Technology Center, and National Training Center are included in the national totals.

Sale of Land and Materials: This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative materials (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (0&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant Inals in western Oregon. These receipts also include deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from timber sales under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The EUM uses these collections to administe the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed EUM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The EUM retains' all collections that do not exceed its budget authority on the Congress of the Congress of

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct RLM Financial Transfers to the States:

This section identifies fiscal year 2002 payments made to the States from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Payment in Lieu of Tases (PLIT): Congress appropriate PLIT payment sizes of Tases (PLIT): Congress appropriate PLIT payments annually and BIM administers disbursement to individual counties. These figures reflect the total PLIT for all Federal land in this State. The PLIT payments are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the country, and offests for certain Federal payments to counties such as timber, mineral leasing, and grazing receipts.

Grazing Fees: These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the State. BLM payments to the States are either 1.2.5% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) or grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

Proceeds of Sales: This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (includes vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the States. The amount shown includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

Timber Receipts: This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the Federal government and shared with the State.

O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Roads Grant Lands: In Dregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon and from other resources. For fiscal years 1994-2000, counties in western Oregon were guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal government based on an annually decreasing percentage of a Syear awarage payment to counties (fiscal years 1996-1990) For 1999 and 2000, comments to these counties will be the norate of either the "Secolal awarents" or a 3-year average payment to Countes (tiscal years 1986-1999) of 1999 and 2000, apyments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 50% of total receipts. According to Public Law 106-393, effective for fiscal years 50% of total receipts. According to Public Law 106-393, effective for fiscal years 500-12006, counties will make an one-time electron of receiving regular distribution or "full payment amount." The full payment amount is equal to the average of fiscal were superated or the payment of the superate of the superate of the first payment amount. The full payment amount is equal to the average of fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 1993. The timing of payments changed from on or before September 30 to as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year. In addition, in fiscal year 2001, O&C payments included \$7.6 million and CBWR payments included \$73,000 held by BLM for Title II money.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the State from revenues derived from National Grasslands. It includes allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. This figure reflects payments made in fiscal year 2002 for receipts Collected in Celebracy area.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: These figures reflect the net disbursement to the State of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. Mineral Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geotherman, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursement melases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "Mational Grasslands".

BLM Investment in the States:
These figures represent fiscal year 2002 funds for BLM-managed programs in each
State. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds, and in
some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR): MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horse; and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil

and water quality. The MLR for Arizona includes the National Training Center, while the MLR from Colorado includes the National Science and Technology Center, National Business Center, National Human Resources Management Center, and National Information Resources Management Center.

Land Acquisition: These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund comes from the Federal share of grazing receipts plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements.

Construction and Access: This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

Management of O&C Lands: O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, and information and data systems, as well as the lobe-in-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2002. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be 1 visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for 1 hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and mon-itoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program authorizes the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the days of programmatic spectrum annage. The BUT National Top Departed The revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the ground improvements at local recreation at local recreation.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2002:

Commercian See Activity of Bachimangue Lando, 1944 Teel 2004.

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified assessors each year Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). Agrazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing district during a specified period of time Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An ALM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the annount of foreign encessary for one animal for a period of 1 month fig. an animal s defined so one unand to a proto of 1 month fig. animal is defined as one wand calf, one steer, or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

Timber Volume: The sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured trees, or logs as measured trees.

Oil and Gas Leasing: The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights owned by the Federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult crizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Operations: Such activity involves administering the Federal helium reserve, opening and maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities, administering crude helium sales contracts, conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves, and administering helium fee and royally contracts.

Geothermal Production: This is electricity produced from the heat energy of the Berth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or he thermal ener contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or h water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate ele water. The energy found in the seem or not water to their used to generate exec-tricticy or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BML leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from Federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the Government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRAs) are leased competitively; those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

tinose outsies entea elassa nye reaseau noticompetanews; Coal Production: The Mineral Lessing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Lessing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA) requires competitive lessing of Coal. Competitively issued coal lessess require either payment of a rayally rate of 12.5% for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8% for coal mined by under-ground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities of coal within 10 years of lesse issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources with-in the lesse. But also roundary inspect all coal to states accurate reporting of coal in the lesses. But also roundary inspects at local to states accurate reporting of coal achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law, but that can be obtained through purchase or free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonenergy Leasables: These are all solid non-energy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the Federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate, and potash.

Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (Ciocatables): Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (Ciocatableshardroods) by way of drilling, texting, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BUH-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The lists, casual use, requires no contact with the BUM. The second, and conclusion of activities that obtain between surrectained per calendar year. Notices do not require BUM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a per calendar year. Placification of the processing activities of the calendar state exceeds 5 access uncertained per calendar year. Placification of the processing of the processing activities of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Rights-of-Way: This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

Public Land Treasures

National Monument: An area designated by the President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on Federal lands. Congress may also designate a national monumen through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helen's National Volcani Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law.

Cultural Resources: These are definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: A river or river section designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect outstanding, secric, creatational, and other values and to preserve the river or river section in its free-flowing condition. The law recognizes there classes of rivers wild, secric, and recreatational.

Wilderness Areas: Areas designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is simed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wildemess areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and uncomfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, securic, or instinctive always the number of visiteness areas reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross State lines and are reported in the number could refer the actual total number of BLM wildemess areas. The acreages reported by the actual total number of BLM wildemess areas. The acreages reported by States do add up to the national acreage total shown.

States do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAS), Erca designated by a Federal land management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service, and Service) as having videlmerss characteristics, thus making it worthy for consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a WSA as persentent wilderness. WSAs is managed by the Federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross State lines and are reported to the control of the management of the MSAs control of the control of an area of the MSAs control of the control of a funder of the MSAS control of the control of the MSAS control of the MSAS control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of the control of the MSAS control of the control of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the States do add up to the national acrea

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Areas designated by Congress to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): These areas are managed by the Bureau of Land Management and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cuttural, and scenic values, habital for fish and widlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land-use planning process.

resource, as identified through the BLM's land-use planning process. National Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, this type of extended trail follows as closely as possible, on Federal land, the original trails or routes of travel with national historical significance Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnantial artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must neet certain critical, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation. The number of trails reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State.

National Recreation Trails: Trails designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet or train stablished in the National Trails System Act. A National Recreation Trail may be designated as such within parks, forests, and recreation areas, and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the Federal egyency, state, the Commission of the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the Federal egyency, state, the Commission of the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the Federal egyency, state, the Secretaries of the Secretaries and th political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction

National Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, this type of extended trail offers maximum outdoor recreation potential and provides enjoyment of the various qualities—scenic, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which these trails pass. The number of trails reported by the States will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross State lines and are reported in the number

National Natural Landmark: An area of national significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, that contains outstanding examples of the nation's natural heritage. The National Park Service maintains a national registry of these natural landmarks.

Research Natural Areas: Areas designated or set aside by Congress or by a public or private agency to protect natural features or processes for scientific and educational

World Heritage Site: An internationally significant cultural or natural site that meets criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention; the United Nations' Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the sites on the basis of normations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A World Heritage Site designation not only supports the conservation of these sites but also evilunces their status as bountst destinations. There are more many control of the sites around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 sites in the United States include the Status of Liberty, Montcello, Towerne National Park, and Heritage States in the United States include the Status of Liberty, Montcello, Towerne National Park, and Heritage States in the United States in Charles (Montcello, Towerne National Park, and Heritage National Park, and Heritage States).

United Nations Biosphere Reserve: United Nations biosphere reserves, collect Ometer hardon's bioSpiret e-kees've: omited relations bioSpirete reserves, collectively known is the World Network, are areas of treestrial and coastal ecosystems that are internationally recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO's) Program on Man and the Biosphere. Reserves are nominated by national governments and must meet certain criteria before being admitted to the World Network.

National Recreation Area: An area designated by Congress to conserve and enhance certain natural, scenic, historical, and recreational values. The criteria for designation calls for such areas to be spacious, to provide significant recreational opportunities, to contribute to the needs of urban centers, and to be able to with-

National Outstanding Natural Areas: These are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roaming free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Fere-Roaming hotes and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, indian tribse, and the U.S. Gavaly from the late 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, and in some areas even more recently.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qual-Adopted Wild Horse or Burno: This is a wist notice to care under more call the age-ified individual with agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Physial Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide humane care for the annial. After paperly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the annial. The raptional totals include 279 horses and 79 burnos adopted through the National Wild Notice and Burno Trogram Office in fiscal year 2002.

Comment Card

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 1040-0001

Expires: January 31, 2005

Excellent

Thank you for your help!

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Report Title: Public Rewards from Public Lands 2003

Paperwork Reduction Act

Needs Major

Improvement

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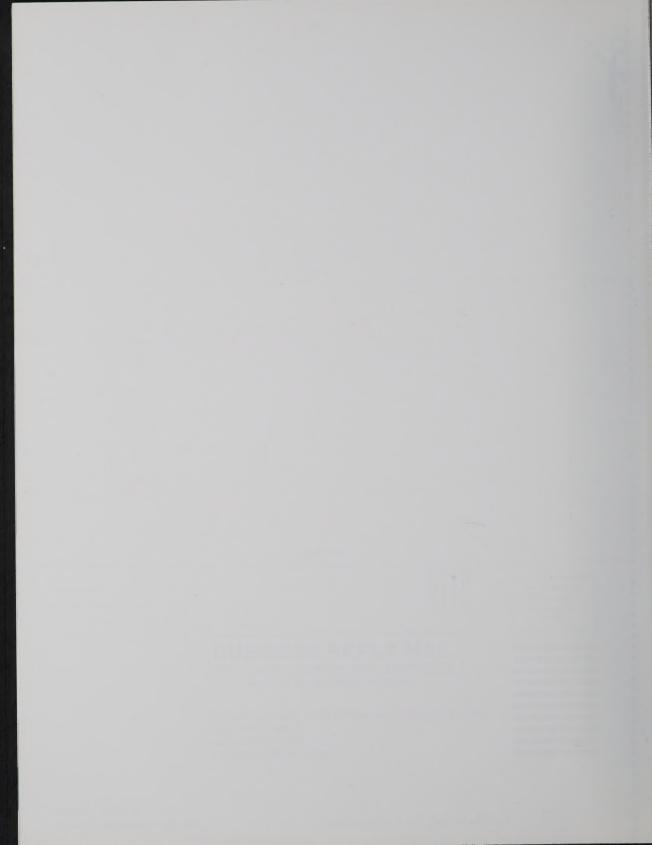
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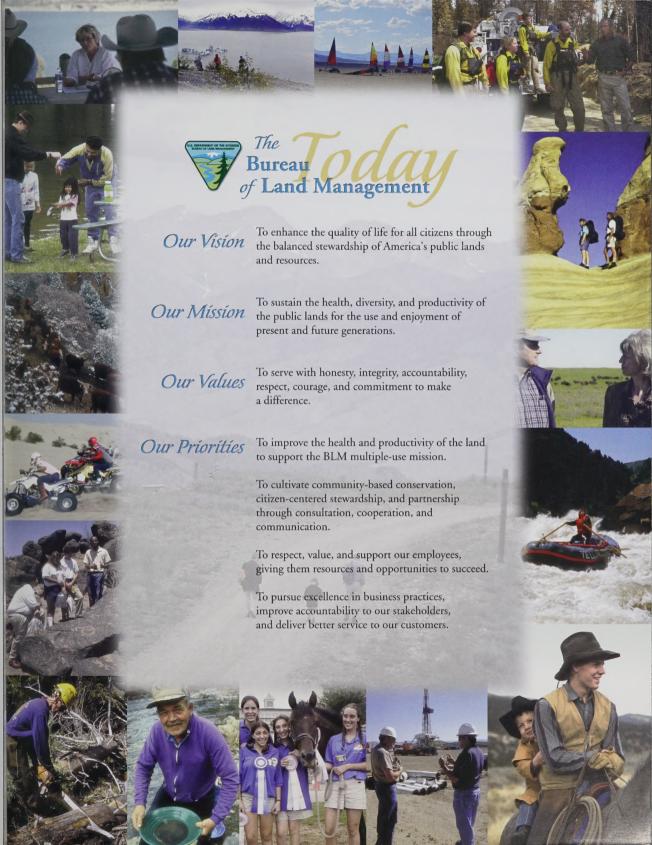
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Cover Photo: Cattle drives still take place along the Gold Belt Tour National Scenic Byway in Colorado.

Photo by Bob Wick

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